

The Intelligent

AND BELLEVILLE AND HASTINGS GENERAL

PUBLISHED FRIDAY MORNINGS,
CORNER FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS.

VOLUME 26.

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, CANADA WEST, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7.

Business Directory.

D. LISTER & HENRY.

RENTERS and Owners, Corner of Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville.
JAMES LISTER. Graduate of McGill University, Montreal, and Masters of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. Practice for two students. Belleville, July 1st, 1860.

T. E. POMEROY, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, Accoucheur, and Con-

seur, for the County of Hastings.

[Residence—Tweed, Hantsford.]

D. B. S. WILLSON,

PHYSICIAN, and SURGEON. Residence

Roseneath, Roseneath.

N. J. BIRD, M. D.

GRADUATE of the University of Queen's Col-

lege, Kingston.

[Residence—Roseneath.]

ROSS & BELL.

BARRISTERS, do & do, Solicitors, etc. Belleville, opposite the Post Office and Do-
necheson's Building.

[Residence—Dundas Street, Belleville.]

MISSES INNES & MACLEOD.

VEHICLE ENGINEERS, Peacock's Lawn Es-
tates, Architects, and Land and General Agents.

[Residence—Dove House Building, Belleville.]

R. BURNS, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Residence—Shanavon.

March 20th, 1860.

W. W. ELMER, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, and Accoucheur.

Residence—Hastings Village, Madoc.

[Residence—Front St., Belleville.]

DEAN & DIAMOND.

BARRISTERS, and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, do & do, Belleville, opposite the Post Office, Belleville.

W. W. Dean. 45. A. Diamond.

WM. HAMILTON PONTON,

(Registers of the County of Hastings.) BELLEVILLE, Nov. 8, 1860.

A. JAMES,

AGRICULTURAL, Antislavery, and Photo-
grapher. Rooms over Vale's Store, Front Street, Belleville. All likenesses taken by the
last and most perfect plan. Terms cheap. 10

T. A. LAZIER,

OFFICE, BARRISTER, and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office,

Bridge Street, next door to the Empire Hotel, Belleville, C. W. 49

REMOVAL.

A. T. ELMER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery,

Opposite Bridge Street, Belleville.

38

A. A. YEOMANS, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, and Surgeon, Hastings Village,

Madoc. Office next door to Wright's Grocery Store.

34

REMOVAL.

M. R. GEORGE E. HENDERSON,

has REMOVED his Law Office to his
new Buildings, opposite the Upper Bridge.

August 1st, 1860. 30

A. T. ELMER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery,

Opposite Bridge Street, Belleville.

38

C. L. COLEMAN,

BARRISTER & ATTORNEY, at Law, Solicitor

in Chancery and Bankruptcy, Conveyancer,

Opposite the West side of Front Street, and

Opp

THE BANQUET
TO THE
Hon. John A. Macdonald
IN BELLEVILLE

SPEECHES OF
Geo. Benjamin, M. P.; P. Attorney General
McDonald, Postmaster General Smith,
Collector General Morrison, and
the Hon. Edmund Murney.

—
SPEECHES OF

Geo. Benjamin, M. P. P., Attorney General
McDonald, Postmaster General Smith,
Solicitor General Morrison, and
the Hon. Edmund Murray.

The Committee, previous to proposing the text of the evening said he felt it necessary that he should offer a few remarks to those assembled. He thought it necessary when they were about to sit down to consider the question of the propriety of the conduct of the gentleman whom they entertained that evening, that it was fair that he who had been placed there by the Committee, should speak on the subject. He said, which he believed were generally those held by the present assembly. (Cheers.) He believed them in the fact, that he had come to the House, John A. Macdonald was because they believed, notwithstanding the calamity which had recently overtaken him, that he still maintained a certain degree that he was a warm lover of his country. (Loud cheers.)

they thought he did, so public life had not improved the man's position at all. In fact, it had probably made him worse off. He was not a man of talents, and it was difficult to advance his pecuniary interests than Mr. Macdonald remained in it. They knew as well as he did that he was not fit to be a member of the cabinet, and they would only have to bear and practise their professions in order to do so; for there was no one of them who could be of any service to the country in that capacity. The members of the cabinet were really, though not in amount of his salary, as a Minister. (Cheers.) It was a well-known fact that the chief advantage which might be derived from the service of the crown in growing rich in office. (Laughter and cheers.) Their opponents maintained of the present government that it was the chief cause why they had been unable to secure a single instance in which they had acted corruptly. Although they might have committed errors—no man was perfect—so long as they had not been induced to commit them by the fact that they acted in the single motive to the best interest of the country, it was nothing. It was important, therefore, that while the members of the cabinet were continuing in Canada it would succeed more effectually in driving the country into the arms of those who had no right to do so. The country, however, had the ability to do but did not, wish to deprive themselves of

the confederacy of His and to be traduced the villainous manner the members of the recent Government had been... (John Macdonald) was a man of great talents and popular subjects for discussion, consideration and censure; if deserving of 4; he was a man of great talents and popularity; it showed an intent, want of judgment, and want of tact, to have him, who was still advised to revile his private character, had drawn around Mr. Macdonald a number of persons who were not only wicked, but a wicked press and as wicked conductors of public opinion as could be found. He had been to his meetings and witnessed all that was uttered only by such as did utter them, and aplause. He said then, that if they were to do nothing to the Ministry, it was because they were not able to do anything; and that it was particularly determined to what they could for the good of the country, and to the welfare of all who were entitled to it. It was all who were not deserving of export because they were a Coalition Government. In 1855 the Reform and Conservative parties had been separated, and it had been decided that there was no one question separating them, and it was a source of constant trouble and strife in the country. The people desired to have a government that would be the voice of the country upon that question, and as the people decided so were to carry out their legislation. That was the reason why the Reform party had nothing else John A. Macdonald deserved for nothing than the entire community of the country, and that it was a question of party politics, nothing more or less in a question in a manner so satisfactory to himself. He desired them again to remember that this much quoted speech from the 11th which was delivered before the 1st of April, which was by law directed against him, the people received the direct benefit from the speech, and that it was the result of frankness and truthfulness. It was called the Macdonald speech, and was made up of the following. First, he called the Macdonald speech.

Buchan is a gentleman near 60, and though severely hurt,

glad to learn is doing well.
STEVENS HOUSE.